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GEORGE BROWN WEEK

THE GEORGE BROWN COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY

IT'S **HAPPENING**



GEORGE BROWN

THE MAN

EARLY LIFE

George Brown was born on November 29, 1818 the first son of Peter and Marianne Brown in the quiet port of Alloa situated on the river Forth. He spent his first years there and was taught in the town's small parish school. Later the family moved to a fashionable four-storey town house in Nicholson Square in Edinburgh. His first secondary education began at the famous high school. There he had as schoolmates many whom he would meet again in later life. William and Thomas Nelson, his future brother-in-law, David Christie who would become his political associate in Canada; and Daniel Wilson the future president of the University of Toronto and an ally to Brown in

many university battles. He then went to Southern Academy of Edinburgh where he was known for his great enthusiasm and his natural ability for arousing it in others. Fascinated by the hectic life of commerce he decided to forego University and entered his father's prosperous wholesale textile business after completing his secondary school education.

EMIGRATION

In 1836 disaster struck the family. Due to bad business investments which dated back to the boom of 1825-26 the company was lost, together with an outstanding debt of 2800 pounds. In the fall of that year a depression rapidly spread over Britain and Peter Brown decided that

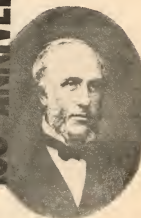
the best way to repay the debt would be to emigrate to America to make his fortune. Consequently on April 30, 1837 George and his father set sail on the Eliza Warwick for New York and after a very uncomfortable journey of more than a month, they arrived at Staten Island, New York. There they opened a textile shop on The Broadway and by living very frugally had saved enough by the next summer to pay the fares for the rest of the family. On June 30, 1838 the family was again together with a new and hopeful life ahead of them.

NEWSPAPER LIFE

While in Scotland Peter Brown had had an active interest in public affairs and so in New York as a pleasant pastime, while

his textile business prospered, he wrote several articles for the *Albion* a weekly journal for the British emigrants. In 1842 realizing the interest that was being given to his writings, he decided, with his son George, to quit the linen business and start a paper of his own. The *British Chronicle*, as it would be called, would exist to more favourably cater to the Scottish elements in New York. During the next year a crisis developed in the Church of Scotland between the ideas of free church and state-controlled church. Peter Brown being very much against church intrusion into matters of state, through the *British Chronicle*, endorsed the Free Kirk movement. The next years several Free Kirk Canadians realizing the importance of a Free Kirk organ in

150th ANNIVERSARY



150th ANNIVERSARY

Commemorative Issue

THE GLOBE

So by the beginning of 1844 the Banner was decisively allied with the Reform Party. However, Brown would clarify the position shortly when he stated when accused of not following the religious theme that the newspaper should follow, that he wrote to please no man and this statement of independence would be his motto throughout his journalistic career.

Early the next spring the Reformers planned a campaign to win back the government. Noticing the dwindling subscription rate of their own party organ the Examiner they realized that another reform journal was needed if their campaign was to be publicly accepted. Therefore, aware of the mounting interest

Canada persuaded him to bring his paper to Canada.

THE BANNER

The new weekly journal called the Banner was established at 142 King Street and the first four page issue came out on August 18, 1843, with Peter Brown as editor of the "Religious Department" and George Brown in charge of the "Secular Department". The latter started off mildly enough, complimenting the Reformers on their measures passed in the government legislature.

Governor-General Metcalfe, previous to his duties in the Canadas, had been the administrator of Jamaica and there ruled with an iron hand. In Canada he decided to try the same and started to fill the official positions without consulting the governing party. Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks and their colleagues resigned in protest. Metcalfe then prorogued the legislature and continued to rule on his own. George Brown quickly changed his apathetic attitude, condemning him of breaking the constitutional contract through his newspaper.

In the Banner, a group of Reformers provided George Brown with 250 Pounds to start another party journal. With the headlines "The Globe will strenuously support the party which shall advocate the measures believed best for the country," the first issue appeared on March 5, 1844. Through forceful journalism and a determined effort to obtain the English news at the earliest possible moment the Globe quickly increased its patronage and by 1849 was to be Toronto's leading journal with a tri-weekly issue, and a circulation of nearly 4,000. Through his political journalism George Brown was to come into closer and closer contact with the Reform leaders, until through the Globe he would prove to be a major power in Canadian politics.

ENTERS POLITICS

George Brown's first major political address took place at the general meeting of the Reform Association of Canada in Toronto in March of 1844. Together with Baldwin he was to present a series of six resolutions. His speech that night started slowly almost hesitantly but as he began warming to the subject his ardour increased until at the end he held

the audience spellbound. This was to be the general pattern of his fiery orations and there would be more and more demands for his voice at political meetings. That fall he energetically campaigned for the Reformers for the fall election. But all was to no avail because although they had gained in the East they had suffered disaster in Canada West. The popular vote had gathered to aid the Governor-General in repressing "the rebels."

During that year Brown was also very busy trying to expand the circulation of his paper and as a result on Oct. 16, 1844 the first issue of the Western Globe or London, Western and Huron District Advertiser was issued to the populace of Western Upper Canada.

REFORM VICTORY

The Reformers knew that the

government had no other aim but to stay in office and they began to think strongly on elections; the appointment of a new, more liberal Governor-General the Earl of Elgin further aroused their election anticipations. The broken Tory-Conservative government decided to try and better their lot through a general election. George Brown was persuaded to run for Francis Hincks, the Reform leader's second-in-command, who was away in Ireland on business during this time. He was to campaign for Hincks in the county of Oxford and to cede the position to Hincks once he returned. He won the election with an outstanding majority, and his victory was one of many in the Liberals' impressive sweep of Upper Canada which gave them a 26 to 16 seat victory over the Conservatives. On March 8, 1848 the Lafontaine-Baldwin ministry was announced.

To repay Brown for his personal politicking in Oxford and the devoted party politicking with his paper, the Globe was made the official government paper.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSION

In July, Brown was appointed secretary of the commission set up to investigate the Provincial Penitentiary in Kingston. There had been several complaints of mismanagement and extreme cruelty all directed at the Warden Henry Smith. As a result of an extensive, detailed investigation and a long trial, Smith was suspended from duty. Brown after a tour of several U.S. prisons made several recommendations concerning prisoner policy. However Smith was far from finished as he bombarded his close friend, John A. Macdonald, with letters asking him to plead his case before parliament. Macdonald

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could do nothing as there were much more important issues at stake to discuss, but later on he would defend his friend. In doing so he would make violent unfounded charges against Brown, ones which he would never retract and which Brown would never forget.

FIRST ELECTION

In early 1850 there was developing in Canada a new radical party, the members of which were called Clear Grits. It would be destined to divide and then remake Upper Canada Liberalism within the decade to come. This party highly advocated secularization, the collapse of the church-controlled state, with its main resolution being the removal of Clergy reserves in Canada. Brown, who had inherited this anti-intrusion policy from his father, was in complete agreement with the new party. However, his own party was hesitant about doing anything that might alienate the French Lower Canadian Reform representatives. After several futile attempts to commit the Liberals to some positive action through the Globe, Brown realized that the only way he could get at the situation would be to enter parliament. Therefore he applied to run in a by-election in Halton county. The Roman Catholic party the Mirror campaigned against him; the Catholics could not ignore his anti-papal pronouncements of the previous year. Consequently because of this and the great popularity of the Clear Grit representative

William Lyon Mackenzie he was defeated. But this defeat did not bother him to much, for to him it was but a good example of the control the Catholics had in politics. The lesson he drew from his defeat was almost important in his career as any of his subsequent victories at the polls. After his own defeat he realized that the present Reform government was slowly collapsing. Baldwin had retired, and the next leader Hincks was well known for putting expedience ahead of principles. Brown argued that the Reform party should make a firm stand against the intrusion of the church into state affairs and when they refused Brown he broke with the party leaders avowing "energetic, united, unyielding opposition."

NEW START

Brown would now have to start all over again, and he would begin by running for Kent as an independent Reform candidate in the coming general election of December 1852. With the help of a Scot, Alexander Mackenzie, who later was to become prime minister he won the Kent seat, and upon entering parliament promised that he would do that which was possible to break up the present coalition and win back all the voluntarist Reformers from the unprincipled government.

Only a few days after the opening of parliament during the late summer of 1853 Brown made his first speech. As usual he started mildly enough, even asking if a minister would speak before him; but, his offer was declined. He

then praised Hincks & Morin the coalition leaders, for their initial attempts to gain responsible government, but bit by bit he picked them apart with lucid examples good examples to show the governments gradual degradation to its present state, where it was entirely lacking in principles. Thus he continued for two punishing hours until he proclaimed finally that the present coalition government was "a farce." He was an overnight sensation, and few would miss his future orations. From his first speech, the parliamentary reputation of Upper Canada was in the making.

REP. BY POP.

George Brown firmly advocated representation by population. He pertained that it would give Upper Canada freedom from the French Catholic influence that had driven the present government to condone state religious endowments, separate schools and ecclesiastical corporations and ecclesiastical corporations. Consequently he put himself on record in March of 1853, in making an amendment to a Representation bill he moved a resolution calling for representation by population "without regard to a separating line between upper and Lower Canada." Naturally it was defeated; however everyone now knew his policy, a Canadian union which through representation by population would destroy the rigid sectional divisions in politics, that had produced dual party structures and premiership.

RELIGION

During the 1853 session there were several religious bills passed by parliament. The bills concerned mainly Upper Canada and though the latter objected they were passed by the virtue of Lower Canadian votes. Brown was quick to point out that essentially the Lower Canadians were imposing their papist ideas on the Protestants and Anglicans of Upper Canada. On June 30, after speaking in Toronto, Father Govazzi a renegade monk whose main theme was the destruction of the papist system, went to Montreal. That night during his speech a riot broke out and government troops killed ten Protestants who had come to listen to him. Back in Upper Canada Brown bitterly spoke of this Protestant martyrdom. To the Upper Canadians he was now a hero, the only man who was not afraid of Lower Canadian violence in a spineless ministry which even condoned the suppression of religious liberty. Brown left the session a far more influential man than when he had entered.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

In 1854 the government was defeated over the Clergy Reserves issue and a general election was scheduled in July of that year. Brown won his seat back in Lambton but his main concern was the reconstruction of the Reform party. However at this he had failed and a coalition of Liberals and Conservatives was formed as the ministry.

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This coalition controlled an overwhelming majority in parliament. It would become a party in its own right, that of Conservatives, under J.A. Macdonald while the remnants of Liberalism left in the opposition would become the official opposition under George Brown and later under Alexander Mackenzie. But now, Brown was bringing his party together; he first sent out feelers to the Grits through the Globe offering to "cooperate with them" now that they had denounced Hincks and all his works. Later came a bolder step "Should time prove that our union can be lasting we shall heartily rejoice at having so auspicious for the Reform party." The Grits offered the same when their party organ the North American stated "When the crisis of the constitution is in danger of sinking, everyone who pulls with us shall be welcome as a friend." In 1855 Brown bought out the Grit organ; its leader, to show that he did indeed want to join with Brown entered the Globe office as an addition to the editorial staff. The merger was now complete.

BOTHWELL

Brown, like many other business men of the time, had speculated on Western development in Canada. He had bought nearly eight hundred acres of Crown land in Kent County and by 1850 owned nearly 4,000 acres when the Great Western rails went through. A way-station, Bothwell, was established. By 1855 it had become a sizeable business enterprise: cutting cordwood for the trains, opening a saw mill, a cabinet factory, a grist mill and a foundry. All this was to provide jobs for the new thriving community of Bothwell, "the little town that Brown built."

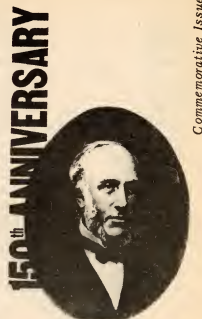
The 1856 session of parliament Brown stated his purpose in politics, one which was to be substantiated during his whole career "If I can succeed in obtaining the formation of a Government pledged to carry out those principles which I have so highly, I will have accomplished the end for which I entered politics - and will retire to private life, well rewarded, John A. Macdonald followed him saying that Brown hungered for power and had been willing to form a coalition in 1854. Brown returned that their beliefs had been very similar then, and he had not changed his own, but the Grits and Conservatives had, point item by item he then proceeded to show how clearly they had altered their views—especially Macdonald since the coalition had come into effect. Macdonald lost control of his temper and he poured out a vehement stream of abuse which only stopped when the speaker called him to order. Savagely he swung into the old Penitentiary question, he charged Brown with falsifying records, evidence, altering signed testimony, suborned witnesses to commit perjury. Twice he repeated his charges and declared that he could prove every word of them. Brown rose and said that there was not a word of truth in his words. He would move a committee of investigation. Macdonald never did prove his charges, but the committee had a ministerial tilt of 4 to 3 and noted that there has some small evidence of falsification but did not know if George Brown was guilty; that the two convicts who had been witnesses had been released not by Brown but by Warden Smith himself; and that it was regrettable that the attorney-general had reiterated in the heat of a debate the charges that he had made in parliament. Macdonald never made public apologies for his

accusations and the proud and frustrated Brown never forgave him.

BROWN vs MACDONALD

The following year in 1857 Brown was again trying to more completely unify the Reform Party, and so at the 1857 Reform Convention a Reform Alliance was set up to give the party a definite structure from headquarters down to the farthest backwoods townships. There would be a Central Committee in Toronto, County Committees in each parliamentary constituency, and township committees below them. The new Western Liberal or Reformer was no part of a formidable section movement. It was to be a battle between the Western agrarian and the French Catholic and Brown was now the West's unrivalled chieftain. On November 25 Macdonald announced the coming of general elections. The Reform Alliance was to undergo its first test. Brown ran both in Toronto and in North Oxford. The Liberals had passed the test with flying colours. Brown won in both of constituencies. Three cabinet ministers had fallen before the Reformers and the Upper Canada Conservative ministry was now definitely minority. It was a personal defeat for Macdonald no less than it was a victory for Brown. In the session that year Brown again proposed representation by population as the cure for the nations present unhealth. It was soon passed off though for more pressing business, that of the Grand Trunk which since its start in 1852 had increased the provincial debt by \$36 million due to poor management and over-speculation. However, Macdonald had a plan in mind to overcome his

weakness in parliament. In July 1858, Ottawa was announced as the future capital of the provinces. It was voted upon and the ministry lost; later in the evening there was a vote of confidence which the government won. But the next morning, the Conservative government resigned saying that the capital (picked by the queen) argument was a disloyalty and the Cabinet had no other course but to withdraw. The Governor-General called on Brown the official opposition leader to form a new government. Brown, overzealous to accomplish his goal, and blind to Macdonald's parliamentary finesse readily accepted. On Saturday morning July 31 Brown proposed the Brown-Dorion coalition. He did this on the assumption of getting a dissolution for a new election as soon as possible. In the meantime his government was very weak, for according to law his Cabinet had to resign its seats and seek re-election. The day the new coalition opened a vote of no confidence was taken and Brown was defeated. The next day Brown asked for a dissolution. The Governor General, sir Edmund Head refused and Brown was forced to resign. It is not difficult to see the complicity between Macdonald and Head. A trap had been set for Brown and he had fallen into it. Galt was asked to form a government. When he failed Cartier was called in. The Macdonald-Cartier Coalition was now the Cartier-Macdonald Coalition. In order to avoid the same fate the returning ministry had to resort to technicalities. The House provided that a minister who entered a new office within one month after leaving an old one need not vacate his seat. So the same men were sworn in again but holding



new posts. They held office for only a day then reverted back to their former posts. The "Double Shuffle" had been beautifully done and it did Brown no good to cry "trickery" or "collusion" because he was now out, and nothing could be done about it.

CONFEDERATION

In June 1859, after being re-elected in Toronto, Brown went back to work immediately on government reform. The present government consisted of two antagonistic factions he said and under these conditions "the attempt to carry out responsible government could only end in failure." Brown proposed that a British North American Union be enacted. In the Reformer Convention of 1859, 39 resolutions were passed unanimously by the 570 convention members. 1, existing legislative union of the Canadas had failed. 2, the double majority would be

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of Parliament, George Brown gave notice of two motions. Firstly, he presented the motion that the existing legislative union of the Canadas had failed; and as a better type of government he demanded in his second motion, a federation under joint authority in its place.

However Brown had been far too confident in the moderate and radical support and too impatient to properly work his reforms with his Lower Canadian Reform partners and consequently, on May 7, 1860 even though they won in the western vote, his motions were defeated 66 to 27 and 74 to 32 in Parliament.

BRIBERY ACCUSATION

In mid-December of the previous year Brown had borrowed \$20,000,00, to finance his hardwood sawmills of Bothwell, from the commercial house of Edmondstone Allan and Company. This company also owned a shipping line and when it received an increase in government subsidy George Brown was accused by the Conservative press of accepting a bribe, even though the loan had been given months before the subsidy bill had been drafted and Brown himself had spoken and voted against the measure.

Brown was getting tired of it all, the defeat of his federation policy hung over his head; he was experiencing financial difficulties in his own businesses, his personal reputation had been attacked by the government press and finally his health was again unsettled due to extensive political campaigning for other Grit Reformers. He had even suggested to his good friend Holton that he might take a temporary leave of absence and withdraw from the coming session. Finally his health collapsed under the strain, and for more than two months of the spring of 1861, he was in bed with pleurisy. It was a bad time for the Liberal leader's sickness for this was election year and even he himself lost in his Toronto constituency. The Conservative government got in with a majority; this was mainly

due to the Reformers' lack of policy achievements and Brown's own inability to give leadership in 1861. However, as we would see the majority was only to be temporary.

CONSERVATIVES DEFEATED

Meanwhile, Civil war was raging in the United States and the Canadian government fearful of U.S. 'invasion, set up a militia 'vision to draft a report of defence of Canada. At the same time more Reformers were entering Parliament through by-elections. Consequently, when the next motion was to be voted on, the Conservative Party would be very weak. At this point the militia bill was put forward, it called for an active force of 50,000 men and a reserve of the same number supporting conscription to secure the necessary men. The cost for the first year alone would be a half a million dollars a very heavy burden for already empty provincial treasury. When a vote was called for on May 10, 1862, the government was defeated.

The Reformers set up the Sandfield Macdonald Louis Scott coalition. When Brown discovered that representation by population, one of his pet projects, was to be dropped from the agenda he vehemently pledged of support for the party and later disgustingly wrote in a letter "a greater set of jackasses..... was never got by accident into the government of any country." However, he did not make public his disgust, for he was going back home to Scotland for a visit, his first return in twenty-five years, and he did not want the party to split in his absence. Yet even as he left he was pursued by politics.

David Shaw, an emissary from John A. Macdonald, his personal as well as political enemy, told him that Macdonald would now advocate representation by population and would cooperate with any party to carry the measure. Brown suggested that each party should pledge not to support any government that refused rep by pop. Later by mail the emissary

suggested coalition but Brown refused because of the false charges of perjury and suborning of witnesses of which Macdonald had accused him in 1856 in connection with the Penitentiary Commission.

All this left his mind however as on July 23, 1862 he landed at Liverpool, the same port from which he had sailed for America with his father in 1837. George Brown went immediately to London to hear the debates on Canadian defence. From the talks, he thought that Britain was developing an anti-imperial frame of mind because of Canada's failure to accept the Militia Bill. He himself believed that "the main response for defence should be on the mother country - that a smaller Militia Bill, within Canada's means and already projected by the Sandfield Macdonald Militia, would be a fair and sufficient recognition of the colony's obligation." He was reassured when he discovered, during an interview with Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle, that the British government had no thought of changing the relationship between Canada and Mother Country.

BACK HOME AGAIN

He then proceeded to Edinburgh. There, he stayed at the Nelson house. The two brothers William and Tom Nelson had been his schoolmates at the Edinburgh High School many years ago. He did not venture far from the Nelson home for here he met Anne Nelson. The confirmed bachelor suddenly found himself very much in love, with this lively, friendly but firm-minded young sister and within a few weeks they had definitely resolved on marriage.

MARRIAGE

After an idyllic courtship, on the Isle of Arran he was married in Abden House, the Nelson home on November 27, 1862. By the end of December, Brown had brought his wife back to Toronto. They were met by a mass of more than 5,000 people who had come out in this bleak, wet, winter night to welcome back "The great man of the Globe".

MORE PATIENT - LESS HARSH

In a letter to Holton a close friend, he later wrote "....I am a new man in mind and body and as happy as the day is long" George Brown was indeed a changed man, he was more patient and less harsh with his political opponents. This was mainly due to the influence of his new wife but also from his trip to the British Parliament he brought back a new sense of dimension in politics, which evoked an entirely new awareness of the power of compromise and constructive statesmanship.

Although he did not really want to, he decided to run again for Parliament as he was determined to resolve the issue to which he was committed. "As ever he was in politics for a purpose not a career." Along with the Reform Party he won his election. That year late in the session Brown proposed a committee of thirteen to be formed with members from both sides to suggest and study various methods for dealing with the problem of Canadian union. Here was a gesture of care, even patient, statesmanship wanted not to offend Lower Canadians, and to placate the rep by pop. demands of the Upper Canadians.

That year also a very sad event occurred in his personal life. On June 30, 1863 his mother peacefully died at the age of

seventy-nine. George Brown in a letter to his wife's mother said, "Were it not for parting with dear, dear Anne, I could die tomorrow without a pang, could, the American death is his". American Southern secession using Canada as a base for strikes at the northern border cities. Brown, through the Globe, warned the people not let this happen lest it damage the Reciprocity Treaty which, the Americans felt, could terminate in 1866. He realized that in her founding state, it was a very necessary part of the Canadian economy. Later Brown warned the Liberal government, someone, probably the minister of finance Luther Holton should go to Washington to start negotiations, but nothing was done.

UNITY FOR UNION

During the 1864 session, Brown reiterated his proposal of the previous year for a committee to look into the union question. This time, even the Opposition press, the Leader recognized the lack of "bloody Irish spirit" and the "great transformation" that had come over the editor of the Globe. The motion was debated and even though John A. Macdonald voted against it, the committee was formed with Brown as chairman together with nineteen other members including John A. Macdonald, Cartier, Dorton, McGe and Holton. The committee met behind closed doors eight times. At the end George Brown as chairman reported that "a strong feeling was found to exist among the members of the committee in favour of changes in the direction of a federative system, applied either to Canada or to the whole British North American provinces, and such progress can be made as to warrant the committee in recommending that the subject be referred to a committee at the next session of Parliament". There were only three committee members who voted against the report including J.A. Macdonald. However, Brown was thoroughly in earnest and the desperate nature of the political situation gave him an urgency to prove his sincerity and his unselfishness.

DISLIKE - MISTRUST

On the evening of Tuesday, June 10, 1864, immediately after the defeat of the Ministry of the important question Brown spoke to two Conservative members and promised to co-operate with any government that would settle the constitutional difficulty. These members Alexander Morris and John Henry Pope were on friendly terms with him and became servicable intermediaries later. They were asked to communicate this promise to Macdonald. Neither Brown nor Macdonald liked or trusted each other. Brown bore a grudge for past attacks reflecting upon his integrity, while Macdonald despite his experience in political warfare must often have witnessed the denunciations of the Globe, but in the past three years there had been two general elections and the collapse of four cabinets; something was definitely wrong with the system and had to be remedied. Therefore a true peace message and the next day saw the temporary reconciliation of the two leaders who had been estranged for the past ten years. They met "standing in the centre of the Assembly Room" neither member addressing to that side of the House led by the others, Macdonald spoke first mentioning the overtures made. Brown then rose and explained to Parliament, "When repeated endeavours year after year to get a strong government formed have resulted in constant

no permanent solution

3. the government should be restrained on borrowing and spending money but this restraint would not alone remedy the financial crisis

4. rejection of British North American union as too time consuming. It was not the remedy for the present wrongs

5. proposal of a dual federation

6. no government will be satisfactory to the Upper Canadians unless it is based on representation by population

These convention results were one more step, and a major one this time toward the achievement of confederation.

STRONG FEDERATION VOTE

The main campaign of the Brownite Liberals of 1860 was to join together the Clear Grit Radicals under Sheppard and Clarke with the moderate "Reformers under Sandfield Macdonald and, although not planning to defeat the government, to get a strong vote for federation. The main purpose for this federation would be to take the jurisdiction of Upper Canada affairs away from the Lower Canadians and return it to the Upper Canadians. So, immediately after the opening ceremonies

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failure...I am bound to say that the honourable gentlemen opposite are approaching this question with candour and frankness worthy of men occupying their position...and I do hope that the honourable members will approach it but with one desire to consider the interests of both sections of the Province and to find a settlement of our difficulties." The Confederation train had at last got to the blueprint stage.

The following day Macdonald and Galt came to see Brown in his room at the St. Louis Hotel in Quebec. The leaders began by solemnly assuring each other that nothing but the extreme urgency of the present crisis could justify their meeting together for common political action. "After preliminary skirmishes upon matters of party concern the negotiations at last settled down to business, Macdonald wanted a 'Federal Union of all the British North American Provinces'; local matters being committed to local bodies and matters common to all to a General Legislature", Brown demanded "Parliamentary Reform, based on population, without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada".

At this stage Brown again gave in to the Conservatives. A confidential statement was drawn up which read, "The Government are prepared to pledge themselves to bring in a measure next session for the purpose of removing existing difficulties by introducing the federal principle into Canada, confederating such provinces as will permit the Maritime Provinces and the North-West Territory to be incorporated. And the Government will seek, by sending representatives to the Lower Provinces and to England, to secure the assent of those interests which are beyond the control of our own legislation to such a measure as may enable all British North America to be united under a General Legislature based upon the federal principle".

TOUGH DECISIONS

At first Brown wanted to give only outside help, to the new Tache-Macdonald coalition but was urged to join by both the Governor-General and his own Reform members. He fought hard for a representation of four Liberals in the Cabinet, and when his inclusion was deemed indispensable, even offered to join as a minister without portfolio with no salary. But since Brown had been the first to propose the sacrifice of party to country, the arrangement arrived at was not disadvantageous to his interests.

It does not require much depth of political experience to realize the embarrassment of Brown's position. In a ministry of twelve members he and two colleagues would be the only Liberals. The leadership of Upper Canada, in fact the real premiership, because of Tache's ill health would rest with Macdonald. The Presidency of the Executive Council, which was offered him was of no real importance. Some party friends throughout the country would misunderstand and more would scoff. He parted company

with his loyal personal friends Dorion and Holford. For the time being, the Liberal party would be divided and helpless because the pledge of Brown, also promised the fighting strength of the party. For his two new colleagues Macdonald and Galt, Brown entertained feelings far from cordial. Cautious advisors like Alexander Mackenzie and Mowat counselled against coalition suggesting that the party should support the government but should not take a share in it. All this had to be weighed and a decision reached quickly. But Brown had started and would not turn back. With the dash and determination that distinguished him, he accepted the proposal, became president of the Executive Council and selected William McDougall and Oliver Mowat as his liberal colleagues. Amazement and consternation spread throughout Upper Canada. At the outset Brown had feared that "the public mind would be shocked" and he was not wrong. But sober second thoughts of the country in both parties applauded the act, and "the desire for union found free vent."

Brown, above all had succeeded in making this new era possible. He had ended deadlock, ensured the settlement of the sectional question and produced a ministry dedicated to the establishment of federal union. Posterity had endorsed the course taken by Brown and justly honours his memory for having at the critical hour and on terms a world have made any other politician retreat, rendered Confederation possible.

Brown now had to be re-elected to his old constituency of St. John's. No opponents were up against him and his speeches were mainly explanations of the new federal system to the voters. On July 11 he was elected by acclamation.

PLAN FOR CHARLOTTETOWN

The Canadian ministers then settled down to formulate a general plan for the conference at Charlottetown scheduled for September 1, 1864, to which they had been invited. His main concern was to be a Maritime union but they were asked to present their proposals for a general North American union.

WHIRLWIND COURTSHIP

When they arrived they found the Maritimers ready to listen. On Friday and Saturday, September 2 and 3 the formal case for Confederation was presented by Cartier and Macdonald. Brown spoke on Monday outlining the proposed constitution of the new union. All this was done amid elegant dinners, and lavish parties. On Tuesday it was decided to meet again in Halifax. When there a last attempt at Maritime Union failed, it was agreed to hold an official Confederation Conference at Quebec on October 10. George Brown's action of June 15, had snowballed so rapidly that he himself must have been surprised. The Charlottetown episode had been the "gayest whirlwind courtship in Canadian history".

QUEBEC CONFERENCE

Thirty-three delegates from Canada and the Maritimes assembled for the Quebec Conference. There were seventy-two resolutions drafted altogether at the conference—quite impressive for seventeen days of work. The union was to be federal and to accept the inclusion of the Northwest Territories when the Hudson Bay Company question was answered. The Upper House was to consist of appointed members; 24 for each of the Canadas, 24 for the Maritimes and 4 for Newfoundland if it decided to enter the federation. The lower house would be made up of 194 members with representation by population as its main basis. Each province would set up its own preferred type of government but would be under federal authority. Brown was to go to Britain to see the reaction to federation and try to solve the North-West problem.

FIRST AMBASSADOR?

Once in Britain Brown met with the Chancellor of the Exchequer Gladstone who, he found, was in complete agreement with the Canadian federation. Brown also told him that if Hudson Bay would cede the North-West the latter would be allowed to enter the federation and their Parliament member would be elected from local representatives. He had conferences on defence at the War Office and information on American relations in the Foreign Office. Finally all was done that could be done for the present and he returned to Canada with his wife, who had been staying in Edinburgh with her family.

In the capital, after a very long debate the Quebec Resolutions were passed on March 10, 1865, 91 to 33. These in turn were to be sent to the Imperial Parliament for final ratification. Another milestone was passed on the road to constitutional settlement. George Brown who had done so much to bring his country down that road, felt a clear sense of climax. "Whatever happens now," he wrote his wife, "my honour is safe in going into the coalition—and my fifteen years labour is recompensed."

CANADIAN FIRST OIL FORTUNE

In mid-February Brown decided to sell Bothwell to a Scottish syndicate formed to exploit oil lands there. It was sold for \$250,000 in cash and \$25,000 in syndicate stocks. It was very painful for him though to part with his farm land and the next year he would buy another farm, another quarter where he could escape from the hectic political life of Canadian Parliament. Nevertheless the sale impressively increased his wealth and made him the possessor of one of Canada's first oil fortunes.

In early August the Prime Minister, Sir Etienne Cartier died and Brown was a pall-bearer at Tache's funeral in the little Lower Canadian village of St. Thomas. His death marked the passing of a distinguished figure who had sat in cabinets since the days of Baldwin and Lafontaine and in his last year had become a serene symbol of public service beyond all partisanship presiding in tolerance over the divergent interests in the coalition. Another neutral

150th ANNIVERSARY



member was appointed in his place—Sir Narcisse Belleau. It was the kind of neutral nominal leadership that Brown had wanted and he accepted the new coalition.

SECOND QUEBEC CONFERENCE

Brown also sat in the second Quebec Conference and along with Galt represented Canada. The committee only consisted of six members one for each of the Atlantic provinces and the two from Canada. Its main resolutions dealt with trade relations and American reciprocity requesting continuance of the American Reciprocity Treaty, and proposing trade missions from British North America to the West Indies and Latin America. It also recommended that the British North American Provinces should unite together in all commercial matters, sug-



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they would seriously reconsider the idea of union with the Canadas.

BOW PARK

Brown, now that he was out of parliament again, not the urge of the country life and in the spring of 1866 he started looking for property to buy. Finally he decided to buy a piece of land near Brantford. Here the Grand River made a great loop below Brantford called the Oxbow Bend, and this quiet, richly inviting tongue of land seemed the ideal site to Brown. By the autumn of 1866 he had acquired nearly 800 acres. That fall he was happily occupied with plans for stocking his estate, and improving the buildings at Bow Park. This was Bothwell all over again except that here he had more time and much more money.

PARTY POLITICS

Now that the idea of confederation was complete Brown could again return to party politics but was against re-entering himself. His main purpose was the reorganization of the Grit-Liberals, his second-in-command was to be Alexander Mackenzie, the very man who had started him in parliament when he had been Brown's campaign organizer and sponsor in the Kent elections of 1851. His main aim would be to break up the coalition of Conservatives and Liberals which he described as "the bitter piece of justice to Upper Canada."

A Liberal convention met in Toronto on the 27th and 28th of June 1867. There was good attendance, and impassioned appeals were made to men of the party throughout the province to join in opposing any ministry which Macdonald might form. It was generally understood that some Liberal support from the ministry would come from Nowland McDougall and Blair, but to strict party members, this was obnoxious. George Brown denounced any further coalition

of parties "If sir, there is any large number of men in this assembly who will record their votes this night in favour of the degradation of the public men of that party (the Liberals) by joining a coalition, I neither want to be leader nor a humble member of that party.....Go into the same government with Mr. John A. Macdonald! I understood what degradation it was to be compelled to adopt that step by the necessity of the case...and glad was I when I got out of it."

These were strong words but Brown realized that he had to rally the divided party. For the moment however, a considerable number of Liberals were disposed to give the new conditions a trial.

On July 1, 1867 the first government of the Dominion of Canada was announced. It must be noted that John A. Macdonald, prime minister, Sanford Macdonald premier of Ontario and Michael Cameron the latter's second-in-command, had all violently objected to confederation yet ironically enough after it was all over they were its leaders.

CONFEDERATION ELECTION

Another election was called for August and September to see if the people would endorse the new non-party government. George Brown was again persuaded to run for parliament. Macdonald knowing Brown's great appeal set a coalition Reformer against him. In this way the Reformer vote was split and Brown lost the election; he would not sit again in parliament until he was appointed to the Senate in 1874. Also again with Brown's defeat the Reformers lost out; the three provinces of Ontario Quebec and New Brunswick sustained the government by large majorities. He realized he could retire now. He had accomplished the tasks he had set out to do. Representation by population was won; Ontario had her own government for her own affairs, and due weight in federal affairs. The North-West was committed to

Canada, and Brown's own vision of a British North American union was well on its way to realization. His defeat would not bother him long "It is far greater credit to a public man to have consistently fought the battle for constitutional reform to the end, than to have held office for a generation."

NEW FREEDOM

Brown was planning to enjoy his freedom, he arranged to go to Scotland with his wife and children and in 1868 toured Europe. Back in England he bought several pieces of new equipment for the Globe. With a new type of printing the Globe came out very clear indeed of the old smeared type. That year he also redid the construction of the paper. The ads which had usually decorated the front page went to the rear and in their stead were reports of news from around the world. The new Daily Globe also included a sports section and a literary column. In 1869 the total Globe subscription rate rose to 47,000 easily the largest in Canada and by 1870 the combined edition circulation had passed 60,000.

LIBERALS IN ONTARIO

In 1870 and 1871 Brown came back to the Liberals in Ontario for he was still very much for the rejection of coalition. The Liberals won a little less than half the seats but the direction of Ontario Legislature would depend on the way the independents voted. When the Ontario Parliament opened Blake moved for a no-confidence vote and it was won by the Liberals. They were now the official party in Ontario and here at least Coalition had been defeated, much to Brown's joy.

COMPLETE LIBERAL VICTORY

By 1874 the Coalition Government of Canada had been defeated and the Liberals had taken over. The fall of coalition started in early 1873 when a member charged J.A. Macdonald, the prime minister at the time, of accepting a bribe and on July 18th documents and telegrams surreptitiously obtained from private offices were published showing that Sir John A. Macdonald had, during the election, called for and received from Sir Hugh Allan large sums of money with the manifest purpose of influencing the constituencies. In reward for this donation, amounting to \$180,000, Sir Allan was given the C.P.R. contract. Realizing that little could be done to keep the party together Macdonald resigned and Alexander Mackenzie was called upon to form a new ministry. That same year, George Brown was named to the senate by Mackenzie for all he had done to bring about federation.

RECIPROCITY

In early 1874 George Brown was named to a committee of three to go to Washington to inquire about a new Reciprocity Treaty and through considerable lobbying and many inserted editorials in major American journals obtained the Secretary of State's promise to pass it through the Senate. In the Foreign Relation committee the vote was split and as far as the United States was concerned the matter was dropped.

In May of 1875 Brown was offered the lieutenant-governorship of Ontario but he refused it. He was withdrawing from politics in order that he might devote more time to his paper the Globe and his farm "Bow Park."

BOW PARK

As early as 1870 Brown had shown an interest in breeding thoroughbred cattle, and in 1872 he started having annual yearling sales. As he gave himself more and more to the development of Bow Park as a stock-farm it soon became the largest agricultural enterprise in Canada. His farm became known for its prize cattle even as far away as Britain. When in Britain, he formed Bow Park as a joint-stock company. Brown was paid \$175,000 in cash and \$200,000 in stocks and on March 21, 1877 the new company of "Canada West Farm Stock Association" was formed. With fresh capital Brown improved Bow Park still further and visitors came from the United States and Europe to see it. The depression lowered the demand for his pure-bred stock and on November 2, 1879 disaster struck. A fierce wind at Bow Park, and fanned by a fierce wind it could not be controlled until seven of the ten buildings had been burnt to the ground.

DEATH

But a greater tragedy was about to strike. On March 25, 1880 Brown was sitting in his office, when he was interrupted by a short sallow person called George Bennett. He had been waiting at the Globe for the past five years, but had been fired for incompetence. All he wanted now was a certificate from Mr. Brown saying that he had served for five years. Brown told him that the head of the department would sign it. The foreman had already refused, said Bennett. Then take it to Mr. Henning said Brown. Bennett who had been standing near the door approached the desk demanding that Brown sign the certificate. When Brown angrily refused, the latter pulled out a revolver. Brown lunged at the gun. In the struggle the gun went off and Brown was hit in the leg. However, Brown subdued the assailant and wrenched the still loaded gun from his hands. When a doctor dressed the injury it was judged to be only a flesh wound and quite superficial. Brown even walked down out of the office building to take a cab home. His wound did not heal though, and started festering. His leg began to swell and gangrene was suspected. But the doctors could do nothing to stop the spread of the infection. Despite the pain, Brown was still cheerful. When talking to his sister he told her "I have enjoyed my work.....It's been an intense pleasure for me. It's a grand thing to try to do one's duty; I have tried to do my duty in the sight of God. I've

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RECIPROCITY

Meanwhile, the government was again deciding the reciprocity question. Galt wanted to go to Washington and start negotiations, but Brown knew that Galt was too headstrong and was not likely to follow government instructions, but to make rash commitments of his own. Consequently he persuaded the government to send Howland with him, but Galt later went to Washington alone and there he committed himself to the U.S. Government, promising anything to get a renewal of the treaty. When the Confederal Council of Commercial Treaties approved of Galt's actions, Brown resigned in protest. The U.S. not relieving the promises Galt had made showed no further interest in the idea of reciprocity and the Treaty was allowed to lapse without any sort of replacement. There was one advantage to this lapse although. The Maritimes still somewhat suspicious of the British North America union were hesitant in entering. Now that the tariff wall of the United States would again rise however,

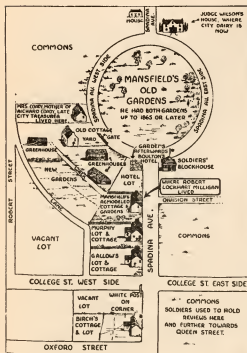
Our Toronto

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TUNE IN TORONTO, CKFM 99.9/FM RADIO

GEORGE BROWN'S DAYS



Spadina Avenue (c.1860), drawn from memory by R.L. Milligan. The circle was for Toronto in 1860, or at any time, a bold piece of planning. It will be remembered that Spadina got its name from Spadina House (1819), the residence of Dr. W.W. Baldwin who laid out Spadina Avenue as early as 1813-18 from Bloor St. to Queen, and made it a gift to York. Spadina is said to mean a sudden rise of ground.



The Third Jail (1840), John G. Howard, architect (demolished). The Jail was built overlooking the harbour on the bay side not far from the present corner of Front and Berkeley Sts. The sketch shows only half the front with wings radiating to the rear from the central octagon. The picture of a flogging in the Toronto Jail, 1879, was evidently thought to be entertaining as it was published in the Canadian Illustrated News.



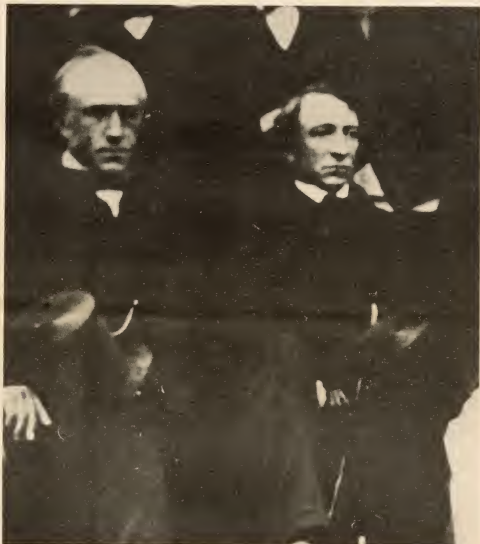
IN BROWN'S TIME 1818 - 1880



Toronto, Canada West, from the top of the jail (c.1854) by George Whitefield. A nice Georgian town with an esplanade, and its water front as yet undefined by railways or industry.



The Toronto Station (1869), Strickland and Symons, architects. Long after this stage in station planning the customers were in comparatively low, undistinguished waiting-rooms and the trains in lofty glass-vaulted halls. The new, and present station, followed the Pennsylvania Station in New York where the situation was reversed — the passengers were given the lofty halls and the trains were relegated to spaces under low flat roofs.



GEORGE BROWN — J.A. MACDONALD



The new Grand Opera House, south side of Adelaide between Yonge and Bay streets, from the Canadian Illustrated News (1874). The "new Grand Opera House" opened in 1874 under the distinguished patronage of the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. In honour of his Excellency, a descendant of Sheridan, the first play to be seen or heard in the building was The School for Scandal with Mrs. Morrison as Lady Teazle.



Mental Asylum, 999 Queen Street West (1846-49), John Howard, architect; surrounding wall, F.W. Cumberland, architect. Up to 1900 it was considered the best-ventilated mental institution in North America.

DEATH

2

Expressions of Sympathy from All
Parts of the Country.

Precisely at 10:30 the doors were thrown open, and from that time till two o'clock there was a ceaseless stream of visitors who had come from every section of the country to pay the last tribute to the great statesman. The visitors were of every creed and shade of politics, and of all occupations—statesmen, merchants, farmers, mechanics, old and young men and women—packed in, and before the gates were closed more than two or three hundred names had been added to the long list of those who had come to bid a last adieu to the great statesman. And in a large proportion—many of them very old friends of Mr. Brown—were inspired by a strong desire to see more the last mortal remains of him whom they had so long loved and revered. Some of them came from the last part of the Province, and many of them

and that the right-wing parties in the Christian Party, the People's Party, and the Conservative Party, were the only ones to vote against the postal law, whose principles he defended. The result of his party was far from his intention. A resolution in a constitutional assembly that he mentioned to me that when an assembly is convened, the members of the assembly are not determined in advance. It is first, he said, decided to convene an assembly, and then the members of the party who played principal roles in the assembly are determined. He said that he did not intend to have his party when he thought of convening an assembly, but he thought it important to convene an assembly, and he said that he had learned from his father that he should not be afraid of the future, but that he should be afraid of the past. He said that he had learned from his father that he should not be afraid of the future, but that he should be afraid of the past. He said that he had learned from his father that he should not be afraid of the future, but that he should be afraid of the past.

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TORONTO

1818 - 1880

Think, with me for a moment, of Toronto in the 1850's. That decade opened with Toronto rebuilding after the greatest catastrophe since the War of 1812. Fifteen acres of the downtown business district were turned into charred ruins in a single evening.

FANTASTIC RECOVERY

The city made a dramatic recovery and economic life carried on as previously. One noticeable advantage of the fire was the destruction of many shum areas and rundown commercial buildings. In their place rose new, impressive and more permanent structures.

An official census in 1852 pegged the population at 30,763. At this time, Toronto was becoming a railroad centre. A fifteen mile stretch of track had been laid running north of Toronto and proved itself to be operational. This venture was financed in Britain due to the conviction of Torontonians that it could not possibly succeed.

The 1856 census reported that Toronto now contained 41,780 souls. And again railways were in the new development. In that year the Grand Trunk Railway completed the line between Toronto and Montreal. The City Fathers took the opportunity to have a celebration on board the train between the two cities. The TORONTO GLOBE pointed out the error of spending the taxpayers' \$485 on such frivolity.

ARRESTS

The year 1857 saw 4,996 persons arrested on charges involving the liquor laws of that day. This figure includes the 1,025 women arrested for liquor offences. The figure 4,996 was one ninth of the population of the city. It was during this period that the present Osgoode Hall on Queen Street was completed. A

striking feature of the hall was the high, ornate fence that enclosed it. Even today the special gates remain that were constructed to keep the cows out, and hence called 'cow gates'.

TORONTO ISLANDS

Toronto harbour was protected by a peninsula. After April of 1858 this was no longer true. An unusually fierce storm formed, what is now, the Eastern Gap.

A major event of 1858 was a fall fair, held in a newly constructed building called the Palace of Industry. Featured were such items as rat traps and oil lamps.

A guide to the fall fair listed some of the local amusements of the city. Two good saloons listed were the Terrapin and the P Apollo, both on King Street. The price for a drink and the floor show at the Apollo was 12 1/2¢.

You have now had a glimpse of the decade 1850 in Toronto.

John Duncan
Civil II.



JARVIS & KING ST. TODAY



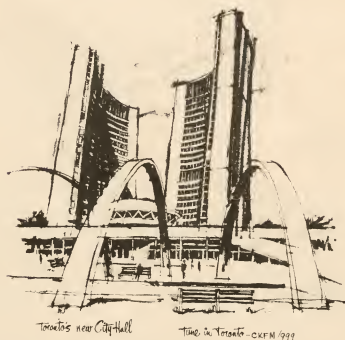
St. Lawrence Hall, King and Jarvis street (1850). Wm. Thomas, architect. This very old photograph shows the Hall before its defacement by signs.



THE BANK OF TORONTO - 1863

Our Toronto

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TOWERS NEW City Hall

Time in Toronto - CNM 1999

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SAME CORNER - 1968 - CHURCH & WELLINGTON



Willing & Williamson, 12 King St. East, originally Adam Stevenson and Co. (c. 1860) (demolished). The photo was taken in 1870. This is the kind of little shop that in London would be "By Appointment" and would have an exclusive business with the gentry.



A Notman view of Yonge Street, east side, looking south from Colborne Street in 1868. The building at the corner of Colborne and Yonge (foreground) was first Ross, Mitchell and Company, then the Bank of Upper Canada and finally the Bank of Commerce. The architect was William Thomas.



The Golden Lion, a well-known dry goods store at 35-37 King Street East (demolished), from a photograph taken in 1867. Architecturally, the building is remarkable for the large areas of glass in the lower floors and for the lightness of the mullions that divided it.



The corner of King and Yonge streets in 1868.



WESTERN CANADA

In the years around 1800 the boundless lands which lay west of the Great Lakes remained mostly an unexplored wilderness. Most of the early explorers of Canada used the Great Lakes and their tributaries as the routes for exploration. None of which penetrated what we know today as Western Canada. So they left the west dormant while the east was coming to life.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Even the Hudson Bay Company who had come to Canada as early as 1670 and built Port Churchill and York Factory on Hudson Bay in the years that followed, never returned down the Churchill or Nelson Rivers. They were interested in furs and were contented to stay at their posts and wait for the Canadians

to the west and north. They were afraid their trade would be blocked.

FARMERS

Right from the start they had hard winters and trouble with the fur traders and half breeds. They could not be discouraged and in time they had a good foot hold. Their first plows were wooden with steel shoes and were drawn by oxen. The women used small sickles and the men scythes to harvest the wheat. Then the grain was threshed and ground into flour by hand.

The settlers built the famous Red River carts which for years were the only wheeled vehicles in the Prairie Provinces. They were built without either a nail or a piece of iron in them. Wooden pegs took the place of nails. The wheels were as high as a man's shoulder and had to be very strong, with wide rims and thick spokes so not to sink into the mud.

The first homes were built of logs for it was many years before there was a saw-mill on the banks of the Red River. To get the lumber for the doors and floors men had to rip logs into pieces with a cross-cut saw. They had no mortar or plaster so they filled the cracks between the logs in the walls with mud. Straw or sod took the place of shingles on the roof. As glass was not to be had, the windows were covered with parchment made from the skins of animals. Before stoves were brought out from England the colonists had to depend on the fire place. They made the fire places and chimneys of popular logs and covered them with thick paste made of watery clay and straw. When this was quite dry a fire was started which changed the paste into a hard brick. The men had to make the furniture for the house.

HARD LIFE

The milk was kept in wooden pans in a small house that had a deep cool cellar. When the cream rose to the top of the pans it was skimmed off and made into butter in a home-made wooden churn. All the salt used by the settlers came from a spring near Lake Manitoba. They never ate fresh meat in winter unless some buffalo were killed. As they had not enough salt they dried the beef and made pemmican from the buffalo meat. They never ate pies, cakes or candy for there was seldom enough sugar to be had. Women had to make their own starch and soap. The west had to wake out of its long sleep. It could not remain a fur trade preserve for ever. The world needed it. Civilization began to throw its advancing shadow on the rich lands of the west and the shadow at its first torch struck chill.

THE WEST OPENS UP

Many French from western Canada came in 1821 and built their homes at St. Boniface and even today in that city are descendants of the early French settlers. In that same year the North West Company joined with the Hudson Bay Company to form one company under the name of the Hudson Bay Company. More English speaking settlers came and built their homes on the banks of the Assiniboine River as far west as where Portage la Prairie now stands. Schools and churches began to spring up in the settled areas.



Many came in caravans of prairie schooners bringing with them all their worldly possessions.

Both the settlers and half breeds became more and more discontented with the rule of the Hudson Bay Company. They wanted many more people to come in and settle on the land and also wished to have their own government. In 1867 when the Dominion of Canada was formed some of the western regions joined for the Hudson Bay Company owned most of it through The Rupert Land Grant of 1870. In 1869 the Government of Canada bought

the Hudson Bay Companies right of ownership for \$1,500,000.

The Canadian Government made several mistakes. In the summer of 1869 men were sent along the Red River. They did not explain to the people already living on long, narrow one hundred acre farms that they would not be disturbed. They were quite angry when the surveyors started running lines across their farms and even in some cases through their barns and homes.



The North West Mounted Police, the symbol of law and order of the west.

RED RIVER REBELLION

Another mistake was that the government did not consult the people in the Red River colony about how they should be governed. Instead it decided that for a time Ruperts Land was to be governed by a lieutenant governor who would be sent from Ottawa. This led to the Red River Rebellion. But the leader of the half breeds would not let the new lieutenant governor take over. He formed his own government with himself as the head. But everyone turned against him when one of the prisoners was shot by his command.

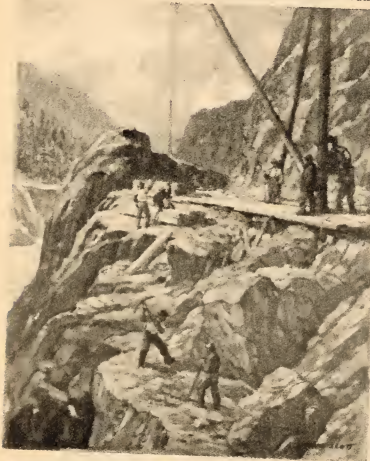
B.C. BECOMES PROVINCE

British Columbia became a Canadian province and western Canada including a section south and east of Hudson Bay was called the North West Territory. This huge region was still the land of the Red Man, for only white

MANY CAME BUT FEW MADE IT BIG!

to bring their furs to them. When the North West Company was formed, it presented some competition for the Hudson Bay Company. The Canadians wanted as many trade goods as possible in exchange for their furs. The Hudson Bay Company was able to provide the best trade. The reason was that they could import trade goods from England through Hudson Bay for less than half of what it cost the North West Company to bring them from

Montreal. So the North West Company had to send its traders far west and build its posts where the Canadians would be saved a long trip to a store of the older company. In return this brought the Hudson Bay Company west to meet their competition. This scramble for the control of the fur trade led to the explorations of most of Western Canada. The first settlers which came west were from the British Isles settling in the Red River Valley.



With blood and sweat the path of the "Iron Horse" was carved through the Rockies.

There Fort Douglas was built and the city we now know today as Winnipeg had its beginning. Neither of the fur Trading com-

panies wanted farmers along the Red River. The North West Company had to cross the Red River Valley to get to the land of furs

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people living there were a few missionaries and some of the men at the trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company.

For a few years after 1870 not many white people settled in the great region west of the new province of Manitoba. In those years many men came from the United States with their wagons and carts loaded with whiskey and the goods to trade with the Indians for their buffalo hides. No duty was paid to the Canadian Government for these goods. When the Canadians drank the fire-water they became like mad men and fought among themselves. Much killing and bloodshed went on between the traders and Indians. The traders even fought among themselves too.

THE

N.W. MOUNTED POLICE

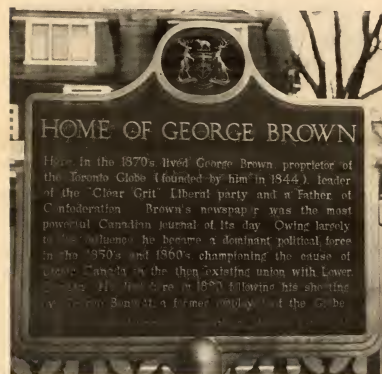
So the Canadian government organized the most famous police force in the world, the North West Mounted Police. Three hundred young men from eastern Canada under the command of Colonel French assembled at Dufferin in Manitoba in July 1874. They wore scarlet jackets because the Canadians had trusted British soldiers who wore red coats. They had white helmets with brass spikes, long brown boots and blue breeches with a yellow stripe down the side.

They were divided into six troops A to F. Each troop rode horses of one colour.

They cleared the prairies of the whiskey smugglers and performed many duties when settlers poured in the Prairie Provinces. They helped to keep order in the railway construction camps, rounded up horse thieves and stray cattle, fought smallpox and collected taxes. Later they were sent to the Yukon Territory to maintain order among the thousands of people who rushed to that district when gold was discovered there.

It was not until a railway was built across the prairies that great numbers of white people came to our western homeland. Even if the rich soil could be easily cultivated and would grow large crops, few men wanted to make their homes there until they were sure that they would be able to sell the wheat and other products raised on the farms. So they had to wait for the coming of the "iron horse" which could carry goods into and out of the country quickly.

We can thank the people of British Columbia for bringing the railway to the Prairie Provinces. They agreed in 1871 to become a part of the Dominion of Canada only on the conditions that the Canadian government would build a railway from Ontario to the Pacific Ocean within ten years. Not until November 7, 1885 did Lord Strathcona drive the last spike in the railway on which trains were soon running from Vancouver on the Pacific Coast to Saint John on the Atlantic Ocean.



Here in the 1870's lived General Brown proprietor of the Toronto Globe (founded by him in 1844) leader of the "Clear Grit" Liberal party and a Father of Confederation. Brown's newspaper was the most powerful Canadian journal of its day. Owing largely to his influence, he became a dominant political force in the 1850's and 1860's, championing the cause of British Canada as the then warring nation with Lower Canada. He had seen a 1860s following his ghosting of the *Toronto Star* and a former employer, the *Globe*.



George Brown's home today — Corner of Beverley & Baldwin

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

GEORGIE

THE WORLD

1818
1918

"THE TIMES; THEY ARE A'CHANGING"

On that day over a century past, dawn came differently. Marx awoke with the realization that progress was not an additive process, as he had thought it to be, but actually multiplicative. With this knowledge at hand he misled himself into believing that the progress which he enjoyed was inevitable and could have only beneficial effects. The First World War was to weaken his faith in progress, but for the present he was enthralled with this new idea and was so overjoyed with his discovery that 'optimism' was the word of the day.

Prior to Optimism

The Old World had just survived the "Hungry Forties" and the Year of Revolution (1848). It was in the same year that Karl Marx published the Communist Manifesto in which he stated, "The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." The balance throughout Europe had been disturbed by riots, riots stemming from starvation and poor working conditions. No country passed through these times without sustaining some scars. But revolution and reaction had been defeated, and with the increased export of manufactured goods to captive markets in the New World, European bourgeoisie breathed a sigh of relief. This would serve as a balm for the wounds. The "Prosperous Fifties" were to follow.

Conditions exist ... So do People

London in 1851.....gentlemen, boasting "lamb-chops", top hats, and frock coats, escorted their elegant ladies, bedecked in bonnets and spreading gowns, through the glass halls of the Crystal Palace. The Great Exhibition was to be a prophecy of the age to come. But unfortunately the age, as the Great Exhibition was not to be enjoyed by all. While the middle class marvelled at the wonders of the world and the times, workers toiled in the mills. The Age of Progress and Optimism was to be built, directed, and enjoyed by the European bourgeoisie class, and the burden was to be borne upon the shoulders of the laborer. National prosperity existed but within the nation it was a case of "bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap". The progress of mechanization was to force the transition from "cottages" to factory industry and with the change there was mass migration into the urban centers. In dreaming of prosperity, nations were transformed from agrarian to industrial in nature. Conditions of the worker were to remain much the same until about 1875, when it was realized that some scars had festored.

A Little Touch of Kindness

As the century drew into its final quarter, conditions had begun to improve. By no means were they completely rectified, but it had come to light that "Labor is not a commodity", and that it was "shameful to treat men like chattels to make money by". Trends to rid civilization of poverty, ignorance, and disease had taken a foot-hold in Europe by 1875. In the cities, London had completed a drainage system, Manchester had suc-

ceeded in piping in fresh water from 36 miles away, in Paris, a sewage system had been developed to prevent pollution in the Seine, and in Birmingham, shims were replaced by city-owned housing. In medicine, Louis Pasteur discovered the role of microbes in disease and later Joseph Lister devised means of combating them, thus bringing epidemics within control.

The change was to come under the growing influence of "socialism". The middle classes had made concessions in order to avoid another disaster like that of 1848.

Tin Soldiers and Iron Generals

The progress of politics was to advance through phases similar to those of social conditions. War was a device of imperialist governments. Expansion in Europe, as well as in the world, was to bring nations into conflict. On the continent, Prussia battled Denmark, France, and Austria under the leadership of diplomat-statesman Bismarck. In three wars Bismarck expanded Prussia, guaranteed its security and made friends of the defeated countries. His accomplishments in war and diplomacy kept Europe from experiencing a "war to end wars", but with his dismissal in 1890 the fate of Europe was to change. Elsewhere, Britain and Russia came to loggerheads in the Crimea (1854-1856), Napoleon III began his ill-fated conquest of Mexico (1861-1867), the Russo-Turkish war was waged in hopes of crushing the Ottoman Empire (1877-1878), and the Congress of Berlin partitioned Africa among the European powers (1878). Political expansion waned multiply in the three decades between 1850 and 1880.

Realize that it was in 1871 that Stanley had come to find Dr. Livingston in Africa, and, only seven years after, Europe, being so enthralled with progress, had set about to claim ownership upon a continent that relatively little was known about. The optimism was to be shattered.

Tools

The Age of Progress was made possible by advancement in technology. Before the turn of the century the inventiveness of the age would bring about Bessemer's "converter" to change iron into steel (1856), Nobel's new explosive "dynamite" (1866), the first transatlantic cable (1866), Siemens' dynamo for generating electricity (1867), Parsons' steam turbine (1884), and electrolysis, the process by which aluminum could be manufactured (1886). Technology would shape the nature and set the pace of

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the age. The tools would push nations into high productivity and spell comfort and ease of life, at least for some.

Paint me a picture, write me a book

But while some worked with the "concrete", others played with ideas. The "arts" of the era were to be a reflection of life. Victor Hugo completed "Les Misérables", Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment" and "Brothers Karamazov" were to be published, and Ibsen was to pioneer in the theatre with the production of "The Doll's House". The schools of painting progressed from Realism, depicting the world as it actually existed and placing particular emphasis on the lower classes, to Impressionism and Post-impressionism, portraying light illuminating scenes of the well-to-do. Art was regarded, by those who partook of it, as merely another form of enjoyment. But for the artist it was a means of chronicling the present and offering a look into the future. Too late was it realized.

The Party's Over

The Age of Progress did not dissolve until 1914, but by the late 1880's it had begun to decline. For those living in Europe at the time, the signs were not readily apparent, but for a traveller touring the continent, the truth could be seen. The ideas stimulating progress had been applied in the wrong direction. Germany and Britain had risen as the two powers of Europe, and had embarked upon building means of defending their interests. Eventually the means were to be employed. The Great Exhibition was the beginning. The Great War was to be the end.

COMPLIMENTS OF

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Save The Girls

"The church should turn its face like flint against the public balls. In cities public balls are given every night, and many thoughtless young women, merely daughters of small tradesmen or mechanics or clerks and labourers, are induced to attend just for fun. Scarcely one in a hundred

of the girls attending the balls preserve their purity. The public ball is always a resort of vile women who picture to innocent girls the ease and luxury of a baron's life and offer them the manner of temptations to abandon the path of virtue.



A guide to Purity and Physical Manhood

"All men feel much better after going a courting, providing they court purely. Nothing tears the life out of a man more than lust, vulgar thoughts and immoral conduct."

"Kissing, fondling and caressing between lovers - this should never be tolerated under any circumstances, unless there is an engagement to justify it, and then only in a sensible and limited way. The girl who allows a young man the privileges of kissing her or putting his arms around her waist before engagement will at once fall in the estimation of the man she has thus gratified and desired to please."

"A young woman and a young man had better not be alone together very much until they are married. This will be found to prevent a good many troubles. Kisses and caresses are most properly the monopoly of wives. Such indulgences have a direct and powerful physiological effect. Nay they often lead to the most fatal results."



"Want of desire may prevail and may be caused by loss of sleep, study, constant thought, mental disturbances, anxiety or the excessive use of tobacco or strong drinks. Get the mind and the physical constitution in proper condition and most all these difficulties will disappear. Ladies should doctor themselves instead of running to their physicians. First, inquire as to what sexual laws have been broken, then by proper restrictions, diet and exercise cure themselves."

"A good, long courtship will often cure many difficulties or ills of the sexual organs. Up and at it, dress up, spruce up, and be on the alert. Don't wait too long to get one more perfect than you are; but settle on someone soon. Remember that your unsexed state renders you over-dainty, and easily disgusted. So contemplate their lovely qualities."

"Boys who marry young derive but little enjoyment from the conjugal state. They are liable to excesses and thereby lose much of the vitality and power of strength and physical endurance."

"Statistics show that married men live longer than bachelors. Childbearing for women is conducive to longevity."

"Marriage purifies the complexion, removes blotches from the skin, invigorates the body."

irritating condition. Young husbands should wait for an invitation to the banquet and they will be amply repaid by the very pleasure sought. Invitation or permission delights, and possession by force degrades. The true principles are as follows: "Bide you owe reciprocity to your husband. Your marriage vows consist in consenting to cohabit with him to the best of your ability. Fulfill it. He is entitled to your hearty participation."

"Marrying small waists is attended with consequences scarcely less disastrous than marrying rich and fashionable girls. Small waists indicate small and feeble vital organs, a delicate constitution, sickly offspring, and a short life. Beware of them, therefore, unless you wish your heart broken by the early death of your wife and children."

"Can the sexes be produced at will? Queen bees lay female eggs first, and male afterwards. So with hens."

"Food and Drink: Coffee drank (sic) excessively causes debilitating effect upon the smallest organs. Tobacco: those who suffer any weakness from that source should carefully avoid the weed in all its forms. The papers are full of advertisements of 'LOST MANHOOD RESTORED' etc; but in every case they are worthless or dangerous drugs and certain to lead to some painful malady or death. Eating rye, corn, or Graham bread, oatmeal, cracked wheat, plenty of fruit etc. is a splendid medicine. If that is not sufficient then a physician should be consulted."

"Drugs Which Moderate Desire: Among one of the most common domestic remedies is camphor. The safest drug among the domestic remedies is a strong tea made out of hops, Saltpeter, or nitrate of potash, taken in moderate quantities are very good remedies."



Etiquette of Marriage

Has that man a call to be a husband who, having wasted his youth in excesses, looks around him at the eleventh hour for a 'virtuous young girl' (such men have the effrontery to be very particular as to that point), to make up his damaged constitution, and perpetuate it in their offspring?

Has he any call to be a husband, who adds to his wife's manifold cares that of selecting and providing the household store, and enquires of her after that, how she spent the surplus shilling of yesterday's appropriation?

Has he any call to be a husband, who leaves his wife to blow out the lamp and bruise her precious little toes while she is investigating for the bed-post?

Has he any call to be a husband, who sits down on this wife's best bonnet, or puts her shawl over her shoulders upside down, or wrong side out, at the Opera?

Has he any call to be a husband, who goes 'unbeknownst' to his wife, to some wretch of a barber, and parts, for a shilling, with a beard which she has coaxed from its infantine sprout to luxuriant, full grown, magnificent, unsurpassable hirsuteness, and then comes home, to her horrified vision, a pocket edition of Moses?"

Has he any call to be a husband, who kisses his wife only on Saturday night, when he winds up the clock and pays the grocer, and who never notices, day by day, the neat dress, and shining bands of hair arranged to please his stupid milk-and-waterish?"

A Word to the Ladies

"Has that woman a call to be a wife, who sits reading the last new novel, while her husband stands before the glass, vainly trying to pin a buttonless, shirt bosom?"

"Has that woman a call to be a wife, who expects her husband to swallow diluted coffee, soapy bread, smoky tea, and watery potatoes, six days out of seven?"

"Has she a call to be a wife, who would take advantage of a moment of conjugal weakness, to extort money or exact a promise?"

"Has she a call to be a wife who values an unrumpled collar or crinoline more than a conjugal kiss?"

Rules for Fashionable Dancing Parties

"A gentleman should never attempt to step across a lady's train. He should walk around it."

"No gentleman should ever go into the supper-room alone, unless he has seen every lady enter before him."

"When dancing a round dance, a gentleman should never hold a lady's hand behind him, or on his hip, or high in the air, moving her arm as though it were a pump handle, as seen in some of our western cities but should hold it gracefully by his side."

"Draw on your gloves (white or yellow) in the dressing-room and do not be for one moment with them off in the dancing rooms. At supper take them off; nothing is more preposterous than to eat in gloves."

"Dance quietly, do not kick or caper about nor sway your body, but let your motion be from the hips downward. Do not pride yourself too much on the neatness of your steps, lest you be taken for a dancing master."

"When a lady is standing in a quadrille, though not engaged in dancing, a gentleman not acquainted with her partner should not converse with her."

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"When an unpractised dancer makes a mistake, we may ascribe him of his error; but it would be very impolite to have the air of giving him a lesson."

"Unless a man has a very graceful figure, and can use it with great elegance, it is better for him to walk through the quadrilles, or invent some gliding movements for the occasion."

"The master of the house should see that all the ladies dance. He should take notice particularly of those who seem to serve as 'drapery' to the walls of the ball-room (or 'wall flowers', as the familiar expression is) and should see that they are invited to dance."

"If a lady waltzes with you, beware not to press her waist; you must only lightly touch it with the open palm of your hand, lest you leave a disagreeable impression not only on her centure, but on her mind."

"Dance quietly, do not kick or caper about nor sway your body, but let your motion be from the hips downward. Do not pride yourself too much on the neatness of your steps, lest you be taken for a dancing master."

"When a lady is standing in a quadrille, though not engaged in dancing, a gentleman not acquainted with her partner should not converse with her."

H. STONE, Senr.,

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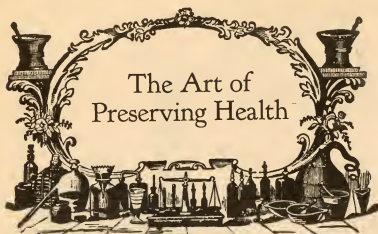


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The Art of Preserving Health

FIRST AID

SORE AND WEAK EYES

"Take white vitriol, one ounce; sugar of lead, one ounce; gunpowder, two ounces; put into one quart of lime water; let it settle twenty-four hours, and it is then fit for use."

FOR INFLAMED OR WEAK EYES

"Half fill a bottle with common rock salt; add the best of French brandy till all but half. Shake it, let it settle, and bathe the outside of the eye with a soft linen cloth on going to bed and occasionally through the day. This will be found a good application for pains and bruises generally."

Another saline in use was the tea of wild violets. The sufferer not only applied the liquid to the sore eyes but drank the tea several times a day.

TO RELIEVE ASTHMA

"Take the root of skunk cabbage, and boil it until very strong, then strain off the liquor; to which add one table-spoonful of garlic juice to one pint of the liquor, and simmer them together. Dose, one table-spoonful, three times a day."

A lady writes that "sufferers from asthma should get a muskrat skin and wear it over their lungs, with the fur side next to the body. It will bring certain relief."

TO REMOVE WORMS

"Honey and milk is very good for worms, so is strong salt water, likewise powdered sage and molasses taken freely."

"Take tobacco leaves, pound them up with honey, and lay them on the belly of the child, or grown person, at the same time administering a dose of some good physic; or take garden parsley; make into a tea; and let the patient drink freely of it; or take the scales that fall around the blacksmith's anvil, powder them fine, and put them in some sweetened rum. Shake them when you take them, and give a tea-spoonful three times a day."



RINGWORM

"Boil three figs of tobacco in a pint of urine, add one gill of vinegar, and one gill of ley; rub this wash on frequently."

SMALLPOX

"The worst case of small pox can be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water, drank at intervals when cold, is a certain, never failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering."

TO PREVENT THE FACE FROM PITTING

"When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, rub the chest thoroughly with croton oil and tartar emetic ointment. A full eruption on the part of the body is thus secured, and the disease is also prevented from attacking the internal organs."

TO CURE CORNS

"A corn may be extracted from the feet by binding on half a raw cranberry, with the cut side of the fruit upon the feet."

"Use a salve made of equal parts roasted onions and soft soap, apply it hot."

"Wet the corn every morning with saliva, and past on them young peach leaves."

"Take a lemon and cut off a piece, then nick it so as to let in the toe with the pulp next the corn, the this on at night, so that it cannot move, he will find next morning that, with a blunt knife, the corn will come away to a great extent."

TO CURE BUNIONS

"Let fall a stream of very warm water from a teakettle, at the highest elevation from which the patient can bear the water to fall directly on the apex of the swelling; continue this once a day for a short time and a cure will be effected, providing you desist from wearing short shoes. The greater the elevation of the kettle, the more effectual the remedy."

CHILBLAINS

"If the sinews have been drawn up by disease or accident, rub with an ointment made from the common ground-worms, which boys dig to bait fishes, rubbed on with the hand, it is said to be excellent."

remedy for a cough
"The following medicine for a cough has performed such extraordinary cures in private practice, that the possessor is induced to publish it for the benefit of society - Take six ounces of

Italian or roll liquorice cut into small pieces, and put into an earthen jar with about one gill of the best vinegar; simmer together until the liquorice is dissolved; then add two ounces of the oil of almonds, and half an ounce of the tincture of opium, stir the whole well together, and it is fit for use. Take two tea spoonfuls when going to bed, and the same quantity whenever the cough is troublesome." to cure a nervous headache

The Medical Record is authority for the statement that "nervous headaches may be cured by the simple act of walking backward ten minutes. It is well to get in a long narrow room where the windows are high and walk slowly, placing first the ball of the feet on the floor, and then the heel. Besides curing the headache, this exercise promotes a graceful carriage."

TO RESTORE FROM A STROKE OF LIGHTNING

"Shower with cold water for two hours; if the patient does not show signs of life, put salt in the water, and continue to shower one hour longer."



LAME FEET

"Take one pint of urine, one table-spoonful of fine salt and one fig of tobacco, simmer strong, and apply it as a wash, as hot as can be borne every night; and when about to commence bathing the feet take one tea spoonful of the tincture of gualicum; and in using the wash, if it should cause nausea, take one more tea-spoonful of the tincture, and cease bathing."

PILES

"Roast, pulverize and mix the sole of an old shoe with lard or ox marrow, and apply it."

"Take of sulphur one ounce, hog's fat four ounces, strong tobacco-juice half a pint, and simmer them together into an ointment; and apply it."

FOR A CAKED BREAST

"Bake large potatoes, put two or more in a wooden stocking, crush them soft and apply as hot as can be borne."

CURE FOR STAMMERING

"Impediments in the speech may be cured, where there is no malformation of the organs of articulation, by perseverance for three or four months in the simple remedy of reading aloud with the teeth closed, for at least two hours in the course of each day."

THE USE OF TAR-WATER IN EXPANDING THE LUNGS OF PUBLIC SPEAKERS

"It has been found by the experience of many, that drinking tar-water very much deterges and opens the lungs, and thereby gives a very sensibly greater ease in speaking. A quart of tar

Edison's Electric Absorbent Belt



is to be stirred six minutes in a gallon of water; but if there be somewhat less tar, it may do as well, especially at first, to try how it sits on the stomach. Take about one-fourth of a pint, at four times a day, at a due distance from meals. Begin taking it in the spring for about fourteen days, and continue it for a greater length of time, as occasion may require."

The Art of Preserving Health

"For the Heart-ache or Heart-burn: For the one keep a conscience void of offence (says a lady, the remedy cannot apply when a wife has a drunken husband) for the other chew magnesia or chalk, or drink a tumbler of cold water."

"One quart hickory ashes, six ounces scot, one gallon boiling water; mix and stir frequently. At the end of twenty four hours pour off the clear liquor. Take a tea-spoonful three times a day."

Cholera and dysentery were the two great decimators of the age. Against these ills they had no cure and indeed, there was very little knowledge as to the cause, let alone the prevention. As late as 1897 it was thought the cholera was the result of eating excessively indigestible foods such as unripe fruit, uncooked vegetables and the imbibing of intoxicating drinks.

certain cures for cholera morbus

"black or green tea, steeped in boiling milk, seasoned with



BITTER MEDICINES MAY HAVE GOOD EFFECT.

EDITORIAL

Down the Golden Path to Self Destruction

Since most of this issue deals with the past - I see no reason why I should not reflect a little and take comparisons of people's attitudes and behaviours.

Just what kind of world did George Brown live in? The unions pose such a threat to the economy of the world as they do to-day? I'm not saying that unions are all bad - they just act that way! Have you ever seen a union leader's picture where he is not clenching his fist at some inpregnable block establishment? Unions were needed at one time and were needed very badly! But, they are now exerting a pressure on worker, establishment and government which will, and should, blow up in their faces. Unions continually pressure workers to go for raises that are all out of proportion for their skill. Why not all of us become labourers - we'll all be the highest paid people around. Since wages rise, then prices on the products rise - where will it end?

George Brown, how did the students of your day act? Were boys allowed to be boys longer than they are to-day? Technology has progressed so rapidly that the pressure is being felt on the shoulders of the "war babies". This pressure to grasp more knowledge as soon as possible was bound to have repercussions. A sense of importance of the world is being felt by all of us in the institutions of learning. However, I can not help but feel that many times when there is a show of student rebellion - it is a show of resentment that we have been brought up too soon too fast.

Read over the reproductions of the Globe Newspaper as issued in 1880 and also glance at some of the ways in which the people thought and felt! Simple people weren't they? But I'll bet you that they were a happier people than we will every be. Yes, they had their hardships and their pressures; but their pressures were not so great as to create users, heart attacks, alcoholism, drug addiction and nervous breakdowns. It is medical fact that the middle aged male is more prone to the above mentioned because of pressures from business. And the reason why big business is breathing down the necks of these people is because of the salaries being paid to workers and time lost is a loss in profit. Nowadays, life can be compared to a dog chasing his tail - eventually the dog will collapse. How long will it be before we collapse?

Radicals! We will never be without them. But how and why are they able to sway so many people and blindly lead them to their own self degradation. Radicals in George Brown's day were meaningful. They wanted a united country to love, work and live in. Can we say that to-day? Our most recent radicals come from the houses of learning.

But radical is another word for militant in our modern day and age.

"Learning can be fun". The University of Toronto seems to say, "It had better be fun, or else!"

Students should be free to study and discuss what they like, when they like, with the professor on hand as a humble servant who may put in an occasional word if he is asked.

Let's not fool ourselves - the teacher-student relationship is not master-servant, but master-apprentice. There is no question of equality here. Professors are than the students do. But please, dear Establishment, choose your professors carefully. Lastly, the destruction of universities and colleges will be the end result if once the students are given a fair share in the decision-making and then allowed to go uncontrolled from there. Who are going to be the ones to hold the reins of sanity in our modern world? Educators or learners?

James Lundy
Editor.

The staff of the "GLOBE" would like to thank our advertisers for helping to make this special edition possible. Special thanks to the Toronto Telegram who helped us where other papers did not. Apparently the Telegram really does care.

CURE FOR LAUGHING!

"The Humours: make a tea of equal parts saffron and Seneca snake-root and drink half a pint a day."

"Rapture: Rub on angle-worm ointment, morning and evening, make a plaster of the yolk of three eggs, mixed with a gill of brandy, simmer together, and use it as a plaster; at the same time drink freely of white oak bark tea and keep up your rapture with a good truss."

"Every few years I get a Chest X-Ray -- so what -- I've had a T.B. Test and it's alright too. Lucky people -- lucky because you live in Ontario!" Our T.B. rate is 15/100,000

Suppose you were born in any one of the Asian countries. Your chances there would be "A bit" worse... 2/100 undoubtedly and probably higher. Some interesting facts about t.b.

T.B. is caused by a germ, the tubercle bacillus, it can strike any organ of the body but about nine times in ten it attacks the lungs. If the germs are few and encountered rarely a healthy body can generally wall the bacilli in little calcium prisons where they do no harm.

However, if a person is continually tired from lack of sleep, or poorly nourished, or both, germs can flourish and cause illness. Then hospital care and drugs are needed. who gets t.b./

Anyone can get this infectious disease. The germs come from those who have T.B. Germs may be spread by coughing, sneezing or spitting. They could be spread on such objects as dishes or silverware. earlier caught, sooner cured

No symptoms advertise the early stages of T.B. This makes it harder to find than most other diseases. Fortunately there are two tools for detecting it early:

FREE TUBERCULIN TESTS AND CHEST X-RAYS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS

	Phone
Central - 223 College	924-2191
Eastern - 2282 Danforth	639-1071
Western - 2547 Bloor W.	769-3443
Northern - 5313 Yonge	225-0178
Scarboro - 48 Civic	755-6858

The \$25.00 S.A.C. fee

This anonymous student "would like to know why we paid \$25.00 this year for our student activities when last year our fee was considerably lower." After all, he or she (or it) continues, "last year we didn't have to pay for our dances."

I can only conclude that this character lives with his head in the sand, or simply refuses to read the Globe. (The GLOBE, for the benefit of this person unknown, is the house organ of the student body that spends at least \$2,000.00 a year, not including the price of their telephones or furniture which S.A.C. pays directly for.) In this Globe (Vol. 2, No. 2) I presented an extensive explanation for the in-

attack and

counter attack

Subject: Question from "An upset second year student" regarding the \$25.00 S.A.C. fee and the Kingston trip.

As a preamble, I'd like to state my future policy regarding anonymous attacks in this column. I firmly believe that any student who doesn't have the guts to sign his or her name to the displays of stupidity, cannot seriously expect an answer. Therefore, this is the last unsigned attack I will counter with a rebut.

Ron Lessley,
President.

creased S.A.C. fee. With the increased facilities, projects and activities, it is economically impossible to provide the student body with free dances.

If this un-named attacker will take the trouble to read the issue of the Globe cited above, he or she may have his question answered.

My name is Steve Hyatt, I am a student attending George Brown College. I would like to express my opinion about an important issue which to my knowledge has been overlooked.

The issue which has been neglected and overlooked is the absence of a college football team. When a fellow goes to college the most important extra curricular activity that he wants to take part in, excluding girls, is football.

I have inquired about the reasons the college has for not having a football team. The replies I received were that the college has not got a field to play football in. This to me seemed to be a very poor and feeble excuse to such a serious question. People then told me not to worry because there were numerous other sports to participate in. I was astonished when I was told that the school had both a hockey and a soccer team. I quickly replied, "Surely the college has not got their own arena and soccer field?" They responded very quickly to my inquiry saying "Oh the school rents an arena."

I feel that if the college can rent an arena and find a place to play soccer surely they can acquire a place to play football.

It is not only the fact that I will not only be able to play football this year, because the school does not have a field, but I feel, and hear of other people feel that if anything having a status symbol, it is having a winning football team.

I would be delighted to hear a logical reason why the college does not have a football team.

You and
Your brilliant hitch-hiking ideas!
Next time we're flying there
for half fare with
Air Canada.

SWING AIR CLUB

If you're hung up on your holiday break, without enough cash to get away in style, listen to this: Anyone under 22 can fly for half fare — on a standby basis — to any Air Canada destination in North America. All you do is get an I.D. card (\$3) that says you're a member of Air Canada's Swing-Air Club. (Your I.D. card will also be honoured for fare discounts by other airlines in North America, and for co-operative rates with many hotels.) Get the details from your Swing-Air Club campus representative. For flight arrangements, see your Travel Agent. Or call your local Air Canada office.

AIR CANADA

The Kingston Trip

He or she would like to know "something of the proposed trip to Kingston by a few student council Reps.", and I agree that he or she should have this information. I would suggest that this attacker ask his or her class rep for complete information. If the attacker cannot obtain information in this manner, there are three possibilities that come to mind to explain this break in communications:

1) His or her class has never elected a representative to the Board of Representatives of the Student Administrative Council Inc. - If this first possibility is the answer to the lack of information possessed by the attacker, then I cannot be sympathetic to his or her plight. It is the responsibility of each student, who is a member of the corporation of students, to insure the election of a conscientious class rep, and to insure that the rep attends all meetings of the Board of Representatives.

2) His or her class representative never goes to any meetings, or just once a year.

-If this second possibility explains the break-down in communications, I can only say that the class in question needs a new representative to the Board of Representatives. A rep who never goes to meetings is worse than no rep at all because he holds a position making his class's voice void on the Board. The attacker should take steps to insure that his or her class is adequately represented.

3) His or her class representative goes to all meetings, but falls asleep or doesn't payatten-

tion (perhaps being too occupied gazing out the window or playing pocket pool).

-If this third possibility fits the particular circumstances, I would urge the class in question to chip in and buy their rep some No-Nods, or move a vote of censure and elect a new rep.

The delegation that attended the community college conference at St. Lawrence College in Kingston Ontario (no, not Jamaica) had a mandate to represent The George Brown College at this gathering. This mandate was voted by the Board of Representatives which is comprised of all class representatives of eligible classes. The permission to go on this trip, and the budget by which to go, was not an executive decision. It was a decision of your representatives on the Board.

It may be a point of interest to note that the voting on the trip and the budget for the trip was not a close decision. The vote in favour of the trip was 2 to 1 (a clear 2/3 majority).

Perhaps it would be in order for this attacker to wonder why the Globe staff doesn't give coverage of the Board meetings. I would ask that question myself. I would also ask the Editor of the Globe, who had a representative at the Kingston conference, why a report of the conference wasn't given in the 3rd trip, and the budget by which to go, was not an executive decision. It was a decision of your representatives on the Board.



THEY SOCKED IT TO US!

Metro Toronto Regional CAAT Association

On Saturday November 9 at the Seaway Hotel, four Toronto area community colleges have confirmed the desire to unite for the purposes of social, athletic unification, Centennial, George Brown, Humber and Sheridan have committed themselves to association having a responsible, annual Chairman. Word is still forthcoming from Seneca College.

Durham College (Oshawa) will be invited to join this association. Attendance at Board of Representative Meetings

Attendance at general meetings of the Board of Representatives is piss-poor. Lack of a quorum (26 reps out of an eligible list of 31) was lacking in one meeting out of three. The remaining two meetings had a bare quorum. Class representatives will have to become involved, or else their classes are not represented, and do not have a voice. The corporation of students cannot be strong if the Board is weak. A full report on attendance appears elsewhere in this issue. The Pop Machines at Nassau Campus

Students insist on lugging their soft-drink refreshments all over the Nassau Campus. This general migration results in a disorderly environment. Students are requested to drink their refreshment at the machine, and dispose of the empty can in the utensil that is provided.

Elevator service at the Teraulay Campus

The elevator service at Teraulay has gone from bad to worse. Any member of the Board of Representatives is urged to present a motion of censure, regarding this matter, so that the Executive can act.

Yearbook

The Yearbook committee has been recently formed to produce a lasting moment of your years at college. They need all the help that students can give them. I urge all students to co-operate fully with this committee, and watch for notices of meetings. Attend the meetings, and contribute articles and photographs to the Yearbook. This is a product of the college's student body, so each and every student has the responsibility to offer his or her services.

Attendance at Committee Meetings

If the student body doesn't want to have dances, a Winter Carnival, and other social events, then don't attend meetings of the Internal Affairs Committee. On the other hand, if you do want such functions, you will have to get out and do your fair share of the work.

The Publicity and Communications Committee is set up for the publicity of all college events. If students want to see a full social program on campus, it stands to reason that they want to see that all functions are a success. Publicity is the key to success, and all students share the responsibility to publicize all functions.

Notice of Motion

To be placed on the agenda of Board of Representative meetings, a motion must be presented to the Executive Office at the S.A.C., Center at 174 Kendal no later than one calendar day prior to a meeting of the Board. Any Representative who fails to give notification of a motion shall take his or her chances in presenting the motion under new business, which is dealt with only if time permits.

S.A.C. Badges

S.A.C. badges for Representatives on the Board are available. Every Rep must serve on at least one Standing Committee to receive his or her badge. Reports are handed to the President by the Committee Chairman for consideration of this award.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY GEORGIE

THE S.A.C. PLANK

Ron Lessley, President

The S.A.C. Plank will be a continuing column that will present the policies and positions of the Board of Representatives and the Executive of the corporation of students. Many matters arise that deserve consideration and comment. I will endeavour to present an honest appraisal of all situations and an honest position on all problems. Parking at the Dartnell Campus Malcolm Sykes, Vice Principal at Dartnell, has allocated parking area for the students of his campus. Mr. Sykes must receive laudable mention for his action and policy, but the students at that northernmost campus need a kick in the butt.

It appears that there are some idiots who insist on blocking the parking lot so that other students have to use the street. The S.A.C. is not set up as a police unit, but if irresponsible action by a minority of students forced the creation of a set of rules governing the use of the parking facilities at Dartnell, then the student body deserve what they get.

We plead: all students using the parking lot on Dartnell must respect the needs of their fellow students, and not block the access.

WHAT GIVES FRI. DEC. 6!!!

Seneca College is putting on a dance with a swinging group from Los Angeles called the Rhinoceros. They're just like the Monkees gang and G.B.C. students are invited to attend.

The place: Seneca College at Woodbine and Finch.

The cost: \$2.50 a head

The dress: Casual

So be there.

FORM A FEDERATION

Before I went to the conference, I did some research on why we didn't join the existing student groups and what the purposes of this new federation would be. This is what I found out.

Of the two existing groups that the colleges could join, the Ontario Union of Students was so large, that it lumped the C.A.A.T. colleges in with the high schools and this group could be served by one field worker. Canadian University students, the other student union, was mostly interested in political affairs and protest marches.

Since neither of these unions appear to be very interested in a C.A.A.T. college needs, the Kingston Conference was called to form a C.A.A.T. federation which would take care of the colleges pressing demands. These demands would include the setting up of a good inter-college communications system to help the federation co-ordinate

to hold the federation co-ordinate inter-college activities. Also it would be the goal of the federation to improve the public image of the colleges, what happened at Kingston/

At Kingston the ideals of the Federation were quickly shot down. The executives of George Brown College had put a lot into preparing a constitution for the Federation and having it printed up, but because delegates became flooded in George Brown material, they thought we were trying to run the show. The

result was that they voted against us. Therefore at the meeting nothing concrete was accomplished, in fact at this first meeting we wasted the whole morning in deciding how many votes each college would have. We finally settled on one vote per elected student council, so a small college with three campuses some distance from each other got three votes, while a larger college received one vote. The afternoon session was equally wasted. The meeting I sat in on decided that since we didn't have any money, we couldn't afford any communications. We proposed, however, what we would do if we did have the money. This brilliant group decision could have been made by an educated ten year old, and saved the expense of bringing eighteen college delegates to a meeting.

Nothing was accomplished throughout the conference except at night when delegates were half sloshed and could think straight. At this time it was decided to form an association because it wouldn't take power in the individual student councils and to respect executive wanted that.

Thus we left Kingston with a weak association, which in my opinion is good for nothing and it cost us seven hundred dollars to find this out. This information could have been accomplished in letters, but since the school felt it necessary to send a delegation, three people could have represented us. There was no need to send nine delegates!

VICTORY BURLLESK

AIR-CONDITIONED

SPADINA BUNDS 368-5006 SMOKING

7 DAYS A WEEK

CANADA'S ONLY LIVE BURLLESK

RELAX AT THE VICTORY, WHERE THE GIRLS ARE!

45-22-35

38-23-36

37-24-34

40-26-38

42-24-36

42-22-35

CONESTOGA VS GEORGE BROWN COLLEGE

For those of you who do not know it, our school has a basketball and two volleyball teams who play teams from different colleges. By the attendance on Friday, November 8, I don't think anyone knows we have a team of any kind. The representation by the student body of this school at the game was very poor. It was so bad that Conestoga, the school we were playing against, had more supporters for their team than we had for ours. The main reason for this poor turn out is the lack of advertisement of the upcoming games. There were posters put up around the school. But besides being put too late on Friday morning there was one minor detail left out and that was the date, no one knew what Friday the 8th was being played! Another reason why there was a bad turn out was that a fair number of students live in other cities or towns and they usually go home on Fridays. Then there are those that just don't give a dam! These are the ones with very poor school spirit, who say "why should we go sit and watch a bunch of guys bounce a ball around and shoot at a basket." Well, I'll tell you; besides the game being extremely exciting it shows the visiting team the type of student and school spirit our college has. The home game for G.B.C. will be on Friday, January 10 at 8 o'clock and I hope I see you all there.

Now let's talk about the basketball game that was played on Friday, November 8. In the first half of the game G.B.C. was the better team on the floor. Their shooting was accurate, their passing was sharp and checking was good and this is why they were on top at the end of the first half. Another reason for their lead was the fact that Conestoga were very shaky in the first half, their shooting was off along with their passing. This gave the Huskies the breaks they needed. The leading point getter for us in the first half was Ken Clark with eleven points. Ken is a veteran of last years team where he was awarded the Most Valuable Player award for the year. Other good performances were turned in by Phil Seixas (6) and John Kink (5). The leading scorers for Conestoga were Blair Quint, and Dave Ruets with six points each. The score at the end of the half was 23 to 19 in favour of George Brown.

The second half was the complete opposite of the first and this is what I call the second game. Conestoga was by far the superior team and showed how it was done. They had gotten over their first half shyness and started playing good basketball. They made everything look so easy and everything they did worked out for them. Every aspect of their game was on, their shooting, passing, and checking were all good. As for us--well we

C.A.A.T. CONFERENCE

During the last week-end in October, I was asked to go on a delegation that George Brown College was sending to the C.A.A.T. Conference in Kingston, Ontario. I later found out that the purpose of this conference was to form a federation of Ontario C.A.A.T. Since our college was spear-heading this drive for a federation, as did our namesake over one hundred years ago, I was therefore chosen to write an article for the newspaper on the conference.

should have stayed in the dressing room. Everything we tried went wrong. Our shooting was off, so were our passes and as for checking, we couldn't have stopped them with a truck. The high scorer for us in the second half was Georg Hampson with nine points and then came Gary McKay with seven points. All the points but two by John Kidd were scored by Gord and Gary and this shows how bad we played through the half. The leading scorer for Conestoga was Bill Kirkland with thirteen points and next came Quin Blair with nine points. The final score for the game was 51 to 41 in favour of Conestoga. The game's top scorers were Bill Kirkland and Quin Blair of Conestoga both with 15 points and then came Ken Clark of G.B.C. with 11 points.

VOLLEYBALL

There were also girls and boys volleyball games played that night. It was the first game of the year for the girls and it was evident in their play. They seemed to be a little nervous playing at home for the first time. The first game was won by Conestoga. Our girls made a few mistakes and this is what cost them the game, but apparently they learned from their mistakes. This was shown in the second game which they won on much improved play. As usually happens, experience won out as Conestoga won the third game to take the series two games to one. Our girls showed that with a little more practice they will become a team to contend with and the next time they meet Conestoga the score should be reversed.

The actual only bright part of the evening was when the boys team played. The outcome of the series was just as everyone thought. In the first game our boys had a little trouble at the start, but settled down to coast to a 15 to 6 score. Conestoga did not look too impressive in this game and this was carried on over into the second as G.B.C. out classed them 15 to 1. Conestoga might have been bad but still our boys still looked very good especially Doug Campbell and Bob Roots who played for us last year. In the third game we built up a large lead but had to hang on to win 15 to 9 and to take the series three games to nil. So far, the team has played eight games, out scoring the opposition 130 to 39 and winning all eight.

Dear Monique --

Dear Monique,

The many tears from my eyes wet the nib of my pen. Alas!

Dear Monique,

The many tears from my eyes wet the nib of my pen, allowing me to write this letter of woe and suffering. Alas! My ears are THREE x THREE inches! The embarrassment caused by these unusual appendages is outweighed by another alarming fact. I can hear a feather drop. The noise that traverses through my brain is like a herd of tramping elephants. Even a herd of mice would excite my continuous migraine earache. I would appreciate any patented earplugs or surgeons.

Hear - it - All

Dear Hear-it-All,
Dry your eyes, oh mortal of suffering! Think of the advantages to your freak condition. You could use these monstrosities to fan yourself during the hot summer months; to support pencils, pens, and other equipment during the college term; not to mention the fortune you could make on the gossip you've been hearing.

I sympathize with your migraine earaches, but I think that what you need more than earplugs is a chesty voice tape. Once people realize that you are all ears, they have a tendency to talk your ear off, and that could be a pain in the neck.

Dear Monique,

I have invited this sweet chick to the G.B.C. formal. She has invested in a very expensive wardrobe for the occasion. My problem is that now I may not be going. How can I remedy this situation without a complete disaster occurring.

Suicide Thinker

Dear Thinker,

If I were in your position, I would very quietly fade away to nothing. The wrath of these sweet, gentle maidens is exceeded only by their ability to seek out and smear the monsters that have betrayed them.

..... so we'll see you at the G.B.C. formal.

Dear Monique,

My state of depression is greater than the depths of Lake Ontario. The cause of my dismay is George Brown week. As I walk home every night, alone in the darkness, I curse the day these festivities were conceived. The wee tears fill my eyes as I am laughed at, child, mocked, and scorned. I must remain separate from the crowd simply because I cannot grow sideburns. It is as if my roots were struck by the dreaded whistler blight. I cannot face George Brown week with a naked face. Please send me flowers when you hear of my suicide.

Nary-a-burn.

Dear Nary-a-burn,

Take heart! There are more important things in life than sideburns. Just because people look at you and laugh doesn't mean they mean they are mocking your lack of a hairy countenance; you may be funny looking. However, if it is really affecting you, all you need to do is grow your eyebrows and comb them down over your chin. But please never consider the suicide bit as I have sent daisies three times this week, and it is getting very tedious.

Dear Monique,

I have a problem. My father has been arrested for selling narcotics to high school students. My mother has just been put away in an institution due to a mental breakdown. I have just met this girl who is in prison for trying to smother her illegitimate baby with a cushion. I want to marry this girl but my problem is this. Should I tell her about my brother who is a shoe salesman?

—Problems, Problems, & more Problems—

Dear Problems,

Having consulted analysts and other authoritative sources (in fact I just came from the psychiatrist's couch) I must advise you to be very cautious. With such a cultured social and family background, a brother like that could get you into all sorts of difficulty. It would be better to warn this sweet young thing of the cold bitter situation. This way, if she doesn't beat you to a pulp for holding out on her, at least she can be your guard against this salesman who might at any time try to reform her.



Stop the music -- I want to get off!



The warm up, from L to R - 34 Doug Campbell, 3 John Holdane, 5 John Pucelshy, Bob Roots with beard, and Doug Standen.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Away-from-home students may find companionship and fun with the emphasis on athletics at the following places:
St. Stephen's Community House
91 Bellevue Avenue
Phone - 921-6424
Location: Off College St. two blocks West of Spadina

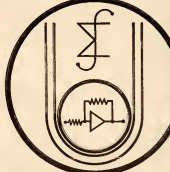
5:00. There are no fees. Non-denominational. Drop in club 7:00 to 10: p.m. - all ages.

St. Christopher House
67 Wales Avenue
Phone 364-8456
Location: First Street East of Bathurst, runs South to Dundas.

A centre provided for recreation for teens and adults. Drop in any Monday to Friday, 3:30 -

A centre for Athletics, music, teen and youth clubs. Classes and clubs for boys and girls, social groups. Non-denominational.

INSTRUMENTATION OFFICIAL CREST



The Instrumentation department of George Brown College is proud to present their crest as being the official crest of the department.

The U-shaped tube is called a manometer which associates us with the pneumatic instruments of the trade.

The diagram in the centre is a negative feedback circuit which identifies the student as being proficient in the electrical field of instruments.

Computers are the big thing today and since George Brown College teaches computer techniques to its students of instrumentation, the letters sign integration of facts) and phi (The summation of facts) are incorporated.

Look for these very impressive crests on the instrumentation boys - you other students - now about taking a little pride in your course and design a crest to make your field noticed.



"One would assume that the more students accept the university as a seat of learning and the less they try to turn it into a 'power centre,' the greater will be their involvement in decision-making."

— Douglas Fisher and Harry Crowe



"It is because he is so utterly different from the average politician in dress, manner, facial expressions and speech that Mr. Trudeau receives from Canadians such remarkable homage . . . Canadians have been weary of the stereotyped politicians, the back-slopping, baby-kissing bob-bits who blether banalities . . . and the Bible-thumping country bumpkins who look upon possession of a law degree as a certificate of uncanny wisdom and oracular power."

— McKenzie Porter



"Yorkville is a state of mind and exists everywhere, and no community can reasonably believe that it is exempt from drug use."

— Sheila Gormely

THIS
IS THE KIND
OF COMMENT
AND OPINION
YOU FIND
EVERY DAY
IN
THE TELEGRAM



"Canadians as a whole should take steps now to make sure that this nation really is a better place to live . . . There are not many young nations in the world that still have a chance of creating a more just, more compassionate society. Let's not blow it."

— Fraser Kelly



"Kids want their parents to be conservative; and, if possible, they would rather they didn't enjoy themselves at all . . . What you need from parents is squareness."

— John Kastner's column, "Like It Is"

No wonder The Telegram has won the most National Newspaper Awards of any newspaper in the country. No wonder it's Canada's most quoted newspaper.

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